

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

223214
SENT TO D.C.
7-3-03

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name

Washington Square Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number : Washington Square and parts of 800 and 900 blocks of North Dearborn Street,
22-28 and 27-31 West Chestnut Street and 60 West Walton Street

city or town

Chicago

_____ vicinity

state **Illinois**

code **IL**

county **Cook**

code **031**

zip code

60610

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Schele / SHPO
Signature of certifying official

7-2-03
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

Washington Square Historic District
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>32</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>33</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Land Subdivisions with Set-Aside Parks, Chicago, IL

Washington Square Historic District
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Plaza: square
Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Education: school
Education: library
Religion: religious facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Plaza: square
Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Education: library
Religion: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Queen Anne
Romanesque Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Stone**

Roof **Slate**

Walls **Stone**
 Brick

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See **continuation sheets**

Washington Square Historic District
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County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance 1842-1917 Significant Dates 1842

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder **Cobb, Henry Ives, architect**
 Treat and Foltz, architects
 Various other architects-see Section 8

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) **See continuation sheets**

Washington Square Historic District
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9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: **Public libraries and Commission on Chicago Landmarks**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **12 acres**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 _____ 3 _____

2 _____ 4 _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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Washington Square Historic District,
Chicago, Cook County, IL

Description

The current Washington Square District includes 38 properties, with 36 buildings and one vacant lot and Washington Square itself. Of the 38 properties, 33 are contributing including the Square. (See Washington Square District Catalog beginning on Page 7-3 for a listing of the individual properties and Figure 12.) In the context of the district, contributing buildings are those that were present during the district's period of significance, 1842-1917, and retain a substantial degree of historic building fabric. Although the period of significance extends back to the 1842 date of the American Land Company's gift of Washington Square to the City of Chicago, all of the contributing buildings date between 1875 and 1902, the period of rebuilding after the Chicago Fire.

Washington Square Park occupies an entire city block roughly 316' square bounded by Walton, Dearborn, Clark Streets and Delaware Place. A grassy parkway and sidewalks outline its outer borders. A limestone curbs outlines the park grounds. The course of blocks is 18" deep x 10-12" long and 10" high. Corner blocks have been removed to allow for the pathways. Just inside the coping is a 3-foot high, black iron fence. Along with the lampposts, it was installed between 1992-1997.¹ A reconstructed a historic fountain was installed in 1999-2000. It has a pedestal base about ten feet high, quatrefoil in plan section, and supports a shallow urn about six feet in diameter. (Figure 2) The fountain is in the center of a circular, shallow concrete basin about 30 feet in diameter and sunk into the ground about three feet. Two diagonal paths that cross at the fountain bisect the Square. The lampposts outline the pathways and benches face the fountain area. Within the fence, there is grass turf with mature deciduous trees and shrubs planted randomly. As specified in the recorded plat map, the Square is owned by the City that leases it to the Park District. (Figure 1)

Architectural styles within the district represent a compendium of American architecture in the second half of the 19th century. The collection includes the Italianate, Queen Anne, High Victorian Gothic, Georgian Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque styles. The district also includes one of the city's oldest and most intact collection of rowhouses (for example the Howard and Fox Rowhouses that date from 1875). These rowhouses retain the majority of their original exterior architectural features including ornamental stonework detailing in window and door lintels, stained glass and bracketed cornices.

Among the contributing properties are a church (Scottish Rite Cathedral, 929-933 North Dearborn), the Newberry Library at 60 West Walton Place, a former school (Misses Grant's Seminary for Young Ladies at 839 North Dearborn/27-31 West Chestnut), and a number of residences (Carpenter House, Taylor House, Lynch House, Tooker House and the Shufeldt House). Some of the historic residential structures remain as residences; others are used as offices but in each case this has not diminished the structure. They retain the common set back of approximately 10-12 feet that allows for a landscaped parkway, sidewalk and staircase to the raised main entrance.

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Washington Square Historic District,
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In the context of the district, contributing buildings are those present during the period of significance, 1842-1917, which also retain a substantial portion of their original building fabric. The buildings relate to the district's significance as an example of a land subdivision with a set-aside park because of their proximity to the Square and as significant residential and institutional architecture.

The arrangement of the district buildings indicates a deference to the Square. Lots facing it assume a hierarchical relationship to buildings on the more outlying lots. Just as the early New England villages reserved the lots facing the square for those structures and institutions that were basic to the community, so too Washington Square is fronted by two key institutional structures, the Newberry Library and the former Unity Church. Residential lots extending outward from the Square honor the streetscape amenities of parkways and sidewalks as well as the uniform front yard set back. Sidewalks were essential to promenading.

The irregular boundaries of the district have been drawn to include those extant properties associated with Washington Square built within the period of significance which therefore contribute to its historic character. This boundary includes the original collection of residences and institutional buildings constructed after the Chicago Fire of 1871.

They retain the 19th century scale, design, choice of construction materials and respect for sidewalks and building setbacks that together created the fashionable neighborhood around the Square. The district's principal thoroughfare is North Dearborn Street, which is not only the eastern boundary of the Square but also one of the principal 19th century thoroughfares connecting the commercial district south of the river with Lincoln Park. West Walton Street runs along the north side of the Square and the Newberry Library fronts on this. Demolitions and modern building intrusions over the past several decades have altered the western boundary, North Clark Street, and southern boundary along the Square, West Delaware Street. Low-rise townhouses on North Dearborn between Chicago Avenue and West Delaware Street, multi-story office buildings along West Delaware Street and high-rise multi-family buildings along Dearborn, West Delaware and Clark Streets have been constructed. Most of the high-rise construction, however, is on the fringes of the original Bushnell Addition on LaSalle and State Streets.

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APPENDIX I

Washington Square District: Building Catalog

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Architect</u>
1. 200826	Washington Square West Walton, North Dearborn, West Delaware, North Clark (Contributing property - listed on the National Register of Historic Places, 1991)	1842	
2. 129386	Newberry Library 60 W. Walton Place (Contributing building)	1892	Henry Ives Cobb
3. 128842	Scottish Rite Cathedral (formerly the Unity Church) 929-933 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing building)	1869 1873	T.V. Wadskier Burling and Adler
4. 128841	George B. Carpenter House 923 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing building)	1891	Treat & Foltz
5. 128840	George H. Taylor House 919 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing building)	1895	Treat & Foltz
6,7. 128839	John H. Thompson House and Coach House 915 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing buildings)	1888-9	Cobb & Frost
8. —	Office Building 875 N. Dearborn St. (Noncontributing building)		

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Architect</u>
9. 128838	Lynch House 867 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing building)	1902	Jenney & Mundie
10. 128837	Tooker House 863 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing building)	1886	Jenney & Otis
11-13. 128836 223215 223216	Hale Rowhouses 855-859 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing buildings)	1886	Treat & Foltz
14-16. 128834 223217 128835	Leslie Rowhouses 849-853 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing buildings)	1887	Furst & Randolph
17-20. 151108 223218 223219 223220	Rowhouses 22-28 W. Chestnut St. (Contributing buildings)	c. 1879	Unknown
21. 128833	Misses Grant's Seminary for Young Ladies 839 N. Dearborn St./ 27-31 W. Chestnut (Contributing building)	1878	Frederick H. Waescher
22-25. 128831 151101 223221 128832	Newberry Rowhouses 827-833 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing buildings)	1878	Frederick H. Waescher
26. 223222	Newberry Rowhouse barns (Contributing buildings)	1878	
27. 128830	McGrath Flats 818 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing building)	1890	Adolph Cudell

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Architect</u>
28. <i>associated with 128830</i>	McGrath Flats garage (Non-contributing building)		
29. <i>128829</i>	Shufeldt House 816 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing building)	1875	Frederick and Edward Baumann
30. <i>associated w/ 128829</i>	Shufeldt House garage (Non-contributing building)		
31-32. <i>128828 223223</i>	Rowhouses 810-812 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing buildings)	c. 1879	Unknown
33.	Rowhouse garage (Non-contributing building)		
34-37. <i>128824 128825 128826 128827</i>	Howard and Fox Rowhouses 802-808 N. Dearborn St. (Contributing buildings)	1875	Unknown
38. <hr/>	Vacant Lot 811-823 N. Dearborn St. (Non-contributing property)		

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Statement of Significance

Washington Square Historic District, Chicago, IL, is locally significant as a district for Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for Architecture. The District meets the significance and registration requirements set forth in the National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form for Land Subdivisions with Set-Aside Parks, Chicago, IL.

Washington Square was a set-aside park created by a donation of a block from Bushnell's Addition. The gift is recorded in the only surviving records of real estate transfers that pre-date the Chicago Fire. It was conveyed in 1842 and recorded in the tract book.² On the plat map, Washington Square is indicated and the donation to the City of Chicago is stated along with the restrictions that it was to be enclosed by a fence within five years and kept enclosed forever for use as a public square. The Square remains an enclosed public open space. (Figure 1)

Land Subdivisions with Set-Aside Parks (1833-1917)

Beginning in 1833, Chicago experienced a boom in land speculation. Initially, funding of the Illinois and Michigan Canal instigated this. The original town was surveyed, divided into a grid pattern of plots with the requisite number earmarked for the canal route. Land speculators, mostly from the Eastern seaboard, invested in plots of land and proceeded to sell them. Speculative fever intensified as many investors saw that fortunes were to be made. However, other forces were at work. Just as land was greedily being subdivided and sold, Andrew Jackson Downing championed open spaces and parks for public use that would be tended by local governments. The expansion of New York City's original grid plan featured blocks reserved for parks. In turn, Chicago's canal commissioners reserved land along the lakefront from the former Ft. Dearborn site to be used for two public parks. Private investors, who owned large tracts planned for residential development, followed their lead and created land subdivisions with set-aside parks. The investors hoped that this amenity, park as public open space, would attract wealthy buyers and create fashionable districts.

During the 19th century, the North Side was that area north of the Chicago River. Almost from the beginning of Chicago's history, it has been an area of diverse residential neighborhoods ranging from the homes of some of Chicago's wealthiest families, who resided in the Gold Coast section, to the more modest homes of the Germans, Swedes and Irish west of LaSalle Street. When Chicago was incorporated in 1837, the North Side was the poorest section.³ It was the location of the first industries along the north bank of the Chicago River and included a tannery, established in 1831, Dole's meat packing plant, 1832, and, in 1833, a soap factory and brickyard.⁴

The North Side grew rapidly in 1835. Charles Butler, one of the early real estate investors and brother-in-law of William Ogden, inspected the subdivisions called Kinzie's and Wolcott's Additions in May of 1835 and found an uninviting oak barren with underbrush marshy from the recent rains.⁵ Nonetheless, within a year,

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there was substantial residential development north of the river and east of Clark Street. The principal shipping and forwarding business continued along the north side of the river. That same year, Lake House, on the corner of Pine, now Michigan Avenue, and Rush Streets, was in operation and considered one of the best hotels in the Northwest Territory.

One of the mansions in the north section was Ogden's home. He owned the entire block bounded by Rush, Ontario, Cass and Erie Streets. The structure cost \$10,000 to build, a significant expenditure for the time. By 1837, there were a few other scattered residences on Clark, Dearborn, Wolcott, now State, and Rush Streets.⁶ Between 1837-40, the North Side grew faster than the other sections with the population increasing from 1,238 to 1,759.

In addition to the residential sections and manufacturing plants, all of Chicago's warehouses were located on the north bank. Farmers transporting their goods from the south side of the city crossed the river at the Dearborn Street Bridge. When it became unsafe in 1837, the goods were ferried over. However, even with the opening of the Clark Street Bridge in 1840, the warehouse trade began to migrate south of the main branch to Clark and Lake Streets. Ogden wrote in 1841, "Business is all concentrating on Lake and Clark Streets, and every concentration of it makes serious inroads on the little that is left on our [the North Side] side."⁷ It never recovered its business prestige but it remained the leading, fashionable residential section in the 1840s.

One of the land subdivisions located on the North Side contained Washington Square. It was the result of a developer's dream for an upscale development north of Chicago Avenue. John S. Wright bought the 80-acre tract on May 11, 1835 for \$6,000. During the next six years, the American Land Company, or its officers, purchased parcels of the land, until Bushnell's Addition was entirely owned by the company. It was bounded by the south side of Division, east side of LaSalle, north side of Chicago Avenue with an eastern boundary just west of Wolcott Street. (Figure 1 The allotment was agreed upon on October 15, 1841, and surveyed by F. Bradley, Cook County surveyor, on September 5, 1842. James Fitch, Orsamus Bushnell and Charles Butler, President of the American Land Company, and their attorney, William B. Ogden, acknowledged it on September 9, 1842. On the plat map, within the block that has become the Square it states, "WASHINGTON SQUARE. 316 Feet Square. Donated to the City of Chicago upon condition that the same be enclosed by the City with a handsome post & board or picket fence within 5 years & kept enclosed forever for use as a PUBLIC SQUARE." The developers may have named it after Manhattan's Washington Square hoping for the same rapid development of the surrounding area with fine rowhouses that the New York square spurred in the 1820s.⁸

Bushnell's Addition and Washington Square were created during the speculative land boom in the mid 1830s. Regardless how uninviting the land might appear, it was quickly bought with the hope of substantial profits on resale. Quickly followed by the national financial panic of 1837, the real estate market slumped. It did not recover until the early 1840s. Bushnell and his associates in the American Land Company held the tract of land until the market recovered. In 1842, the tract was divided into 24 blocks

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excluding the block reserved for Washington Square. The north-south streets had their current names while all the east-west streets were given tree names, many of which have been retained. The exceptions to tree names were Lafayette Place along the north side of the Square and Washington Place along the south. Blocks 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13-15, 17, 19-20, 23-24 were divided into lots prior to the Chicago Fire. The others were divided after. The current lot configuration is shown in Figure 2⁹.

By 1847, Chicago's first railroad, the Galena and Chicago Union ran down the center of Kinzie Street, the first block north of the river. However, despite this transportation link to the west, the North Side remained inaccessible to the commercial center because drawbridges were constantly open to allow river traffic to pass. In the 1850s, most Chicagoans, including those living on the North Side, untroubled by long distances, walked to their destinations. Omnibus lines, actually intercity stages, operated on the North Side in the 1850s as did horse railway lines in the 1860s.

The 1857 map of Chicago published by J.T. Palmatary provides a view of the Washington Square area. (Figure 3) In general, the 24 blocks are sparsely built with the centers of some blocks cleared of trees while others show dense stands of mature trees (Figure 4). Some blocks, such as Block 19, are unimproved but enclosed with low fences. (Figure 5) Most of the streets are indicated with the exception of Walton Street, which appears as a narrow alley extending from the north edge of the park to Wolcott Street. The alley configuration is generally in place, particularly the north-south alleys.

Perhaps the most valuable visual information that this historic map drawing provides is the settlement patterns and types of structures that existed in 1857. Most structures are situated along the principal thoroughfares of Chicago Avenue and Wolcott and LaSalle Streets. The construction is densest near Chicago Avenue and becomes less and less built up until Division Street where the density increases again (Figures 6, 7). Most structures are one- and two-story white structures with gabled roofs, probably of wood construction, with a few four-story structures along LaSalle Street. Many are single or detached dwellings with some attached structures, such as the block of buildings at the northwest corner of Chicago Avenue and Clark Street. (Figure 6) There are two imposing structures. Within Block 6, fronting on Clark Street is a two-story structure with Italianate details including a hipped or pyramidal roof with cupola (Figure 8). It has a square plan with additions on the north side and a porch on the south. A greenhouse or arbor is located on the grounds to the south and stables to the northwest. There are no other buildings on the rest of the block and the grounds appear to be devoted to shade trees and gardens. The block appears to be enclosed with a low, criss-cross patterned fence.

The second structure of note is located at the northeast corner of Block 1, at the intersection of Wolcott and Chestnut Streets (Figure 9). It is a three-story structure also with a square plan. The elaborate hipped or pyramidal roof has a cupola and low tower-like projections at each corner. Unlike the structure on Clark Street,

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this owner shares the block with others. There are five two-story structures between it and Wolcott Street and numerous structures along Chicago Avenue and within the block itself.

There are other structures of import that occupy entire blocks, such as on Block 7 with a structure fronting on Dearborn Street, part of Block 8 also fronting on Dearborn and facing Washington Square, part of Block 11 fronting on Clark Street and also facing the Square, and Block 10 fronting on Oak Street. Washington Square itself is fenced and planted with mature shade trees. (Figure 10)

Development in the 1860s

By the 1860s, Washington Square was a fashionable neighborhood settled by American-born, protestant citizens of English descent. As with Ogden and his associates, many New Englanders headed west throughout the 1850s. The Chicago newspapers called them "Anglo-Saxon-Yankees" and stated they ranged from tight-lipped Puritans to speculators with roots traceable to horse traders. They became the city leaders contributing twenty of the first 32 mayors. The colony of New Englanders built stately homes, mostly large frame structures, along LaSalle, Dearborn and Cass Streets amid spacious lawns and gardens. They prided themselves in gardens with large shade trees.¹⁰ They included churches within their residential neighborhood, in their view acceptable institutions for the residential realm. There was St. James Episcopal Church, Wabash and Huron, 1857, and two facing Washington Square, the New England Congregational Church, Dearborn and Locust (now Delaware), 1867, a Gothic Revival structure with a black walnut wood interior and the Unity Church, Locust and Walton, 1869.

It was during this decade that the public health problems connected with the City Cemetery were solved. The cemetery was located on the North Side, just north of the city limits, along North Avenue near the lake and just south of an area set aside for cemetery expansion. Dr. John H. Rauch, a Chicago physician involved with public health issues, led north siders in a movement to convince city officials to convert the cemetery to a park. Residents were already asking "they be furnished more resorts than Washington Square, which had been donated to the city in 1842 by the original owners of Bushnell's Addition."¹¹ Dr. Rauch realized that interments in the City Cemetery were contributing to the spread of cholera. Water circulating around the decomposing bodies entered the city's water supply in Lake Michigan. The stench of decomposing bodies pervaded the area. In 1859-60, with the opening of Rose Hill and Calvary cemeteries followed by Graceland, burials ceased in the City Cemetery and this parcel was added to the land to the north set aside for expansion.

On October 21, 1864 the former cemetery along with the 60-acre tract to the north was officially designated as a park. It opened to the public in 1868 with lagoons, conservatories and a zoo. Lake Park, as it was called then, was heavily used by north siders, particularly through 1908. Dearborn Street, the eastern boundary of Washington Square, was a carriageway that terminated in Lincoln Park. Lake Park added to the attractions of the Washington Square area and, between 1866-67, land values steadily advanced marked by significant increases in purchases in the immediate vicinity of the parks.¹²

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It was not until 1869 that improvements were made to Washington Square itself. The city planted a few trees, laid two diagonal walks and installed a perimeter of limestone curb. The fence required by the original donation was made of boards. At this juncture in its history, the Square is reminiscent of the Public Square in Chicago's original town, which had only a few trees, grass and diagonal paths from the corners converging on a central fountain.

The Chicago Fire of 1871

The Fire burned all of the structures on the North Side with the exception of Mahlon Ogden's home, which occupied the block north of the Square. Mahlon was William Ogden's brother. Under William Ogden's influence, his brother had settled in Chicago in the spring of 1857. He managed the law relations, legal papers, title disputes and general real estate matters for his brother's business, Odgen & Jones. In 1859, he erected the structure fronting Washington Square.

Most construction in the city was wooden, and even if there was a masonry cover, the interior bearing members were wood.¹³ All of these proved vulnerable to the ensuing conflagration. George M. Higginson left a valuable description of how the North Side was affected. He lived on Dearborn between Chicago and Chestnut and was engaged in the real estate business. When fleeing the advancing flames, Higginson took some of his possessions and left them at Mahlon Ogden's house. Returning after the fire, he described the area:

[There were] scattered chimneys, here and there, which stood like grim sentinels over the dreary waste around them. All landmarks were obliterated, all street signs destroyed, and, familiar as the whole had become to me by a residence of twenty-eight years it was not until after several efforts that I [was] able to read and identify the locality where I had lived.Going north on Dearborn Street, I saw for the first time that M.D. Ogden's house had escaped, and stood in amongst perfect order, surrounded by large elm trees.¹⁴

The fashionable residential quarter from Dearborn east to Pine Street and north of Illinois Street, which included the Washington Square area, was destroyed. Residents had hoped that Chicago Avenue's imposing width of 100 feet would serve as a firebreak. However, flames running up Clark Street caught Turner Hall, situated north of Chicago Avenue, and "a new building north of it, worked backward, and assailed the brick blocks on the east side of LaSalle...."¹⁵ During the fire, Washington Square was filled with fugitives who were eventually forced to flee leaving household goods scattered on the ground which were later consumed by the flames. The Square's fence and barn were destroyed. Larger homes surrounded by spacious gardens offered only temporary relief. Refuge was found on the west and south sides of the city, and the suburbs while nearly one-third of the homeless left the city by train. Figure 11 shows barracks in Washington Square built for the homeless poor.

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Rebuilding after the fire repeated the former patterns of settlement on the North Side.¹⁶

The men whose homes were burned in the great fire rebuilt on the same sites and assisted in rebuilding the churches. The congregations remained almost intact, while those in other parts of the city had to be reorganized. The neighborhood, not being subject to violent changes, settled down to eminent respectability and fixed habits of life, and these seem to find expression in the shady old-fashioned square.¹⁷

LaSalle Street, the western boundary of the district, remained the dividing line between the wealthy and the working class neighborhoods. Although initially lagging behind other sections of the city, the *Chicago Daily Tribune* in September, 1872 reported that many fine homes were being restored and new ones added. First class, three-story mansions were being built as far south as Illinois Street. The renewed North Side would extend further east and south than before the Fire. The Washington Square area expanded steadily through 1891.¹⁸

The hope so often expressed by former residents of the North Division, that the majority of the families that had lived there so long would find their way back to the old neighborhoods, and thus restore some of the old associations, seems likely to be realized to a considerable extent.

The *Chicago Daily Tribune* goes on to report that 100 good residences were being built within a half-mile radius of the New England Church, which faced the Square. The church itself was rebuilt. The article sums up the benefits of living on the North Side. It offered a view of the lakefront that was unobstructed for a considerable distance. There were plans to extend Lake Shore Drive both north and south. The lakeshore to the north was a pastoral woodland. It was not a business section but it was within a few minutes walk to one. Its streets were free from the noise and bustle experienced in other sections.

Three years later, the *Chicago Daily Tribune* from Sunday, June 13, 1875 described the large number of residences being built on Rush, Cass, State, Dearborn and LaSalle Streets with Rush and Dearborn taking the lead. The reporter states that the homes surpass the benefits of the South Side because they are closer to the downtown and only 5-6 blocks from Lake Shore Drive.

The 1886 Sanborn Insurance map indicates the other structures facing Washington Square. Along the south side, at Delaware Place, the Union Club was located at the corner with North Dearborn Street. Seven rowhouses are also located on this street. North Clark Street was unimproved with the exception of one residence at the northeast corner of Locust and Clark.

In Washington Square itself, a few years after the Fire, benches were placed along the walks, alternating sides at approximately 18-foot intervals. In the 1890s a Victorian fountain was added in the center of the Square. It was centered in a concrete basin at the intersection of the diagonal concrete paths. By 1914, there were more than one hundred trees.¹⁹

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In addition to the rebuilding of the Unity Church and the New England Congregational Church, both fronting the Square, another institution was built one block south. It was a school, Misses' Grant's Seminary for Young Ladies. It offered education programs at the kindergarten, primary, intermediate and collegiate levels. Barbara and Elizabeth Grant established it in 1869. The kindergarten course was based on Froebel's plan of education, a new system for early child education developed in Germany by Frederick Froebel.²⁰ Those completing the college preparatory course received a certificate of entrance to Smith, Wellesley or Vassar Colleges. The school was first located at 232 North Dearborn between Chicago Avenue and Chestnut Street. It was destroyed in the Fire. It reopened one month later at 74 Grant Place retaining its North Side location. It outgrew this building and moved to its final location at 839 N. Dearborn in November, 1878, the same block on Dearborn Street as the pre-fire school. "These buildings were among the first completed in the burnt district, and the Seminary was in the field to rejoice in the erection of each new building, and to welcome the return of its former patronage....Hitherto their institution has occupied private residences...."²¹ The catalog goes on to extol the benefits of being located on Dearborn, "one of the most beautiful avenues of the city" with views of Washington Park and Lake Michigan. Once constructed, the Newberry Library was available for student use.

The Washington Square Historic District continued to expand as a wealthy neighborhood through the end of the 19th century.²² LaSalle Street remained the border between the Gold Coast further east and a working class district to the west. In the 1870s-80s, the street had both middle class residences and institutions, such as the Moody Bible Institute, which was built in 1875 at the northwest corner of LaSalle and Chicago. Churches included the English-speaking Lutheran congregation of LaSalle Street Church, 1136 North LaSalle, built in 1886, and Church of the Ascension, 1133 North LaSalle, an Episcopal church built in 1857. Townhouses were interspersed among them.²³

During the late 1880s and 1890s, North Clark Street became a street of rooming houses and cheap cafes.²⁴ By 1918, there were 57 saloons and twenty cabarets along North Clark Street between the river and North Avenue. Between 1900-20, the encroachment of businesses, the trend towards rooming houses and the invasion of immigrants accelerated the exodus of the wealthy residents. The residences along LaSalle, Dearborn and Rush Streets were converted to apartments and rooming houses. The Sanborn Insurance Map from 1910 shows the Arlington Hotel occupying the Misses' Grant's Seminary building, another hotel within the Leslie Rowhouses and the Hotel Newberry just north of Chicago Avenue. The new residents were attracted by the low rents of the rooming houses in the former mansions and rowhouses. The demographic changes were hastened by the opening of the Michigan Avenue Bridge in 1920. By then, the Square was known as Bughouse Square with a national reputation as a free speech forum. A "bug" is a free spirit. Night after night, crowds, numbering in the thousands, came to listen to the speakers.

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The poet, Carl Sandburg, immortalized the phenomenon in his poem, "To a Contemporary Bunkshooter":

I like a man that's got nerve and can pull off a great original performance, but you – you're only a bug-house peddler of second-hand gospel – you're only shoving out a phony imitation of the goods this Jesus wanted free as air and sunlight.

Between 1917-23, former bughouse speakers gathered indoors at the Dil Pickle Club. It was a literary gathering place located at the rear of the Tooker House (#10) at 18 Tooker Street, a disguised garret.²⁵ It was organized by Jack Jones, a member of the International Workers of the World (IWW), or Wobblies, founded in Chicago in 1905. Jones considered himself an industrial anarchist. He used the club as an indoor Bughouse Square offering it as a forum for speakers addressing the rights of manual laborers. He emceed controversial debates and lectures. Some speakers were professors from Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. No matter their position, it was the Club's custom to heckle all alike. Aggravated by these gatherings, members of the neighboring New England Congregational Church instigated police persecution of the Dil Pickle Club. The church building met its ultimate demise in 1936 when it was destroyed a second time by fire. This time it was not rebuilt.

By 1976, Washington Square's reputation as a district of the wealthy was regained. Mansions and rowhouses along Dearborn Street retained their scale and historic fabric. They were converted back into private residences and offices for small businesses.

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

Chicago's Washington Square Historic District is significant as an example of Community Planning and Development because it represents a 19th century development pattern that created subdivisions with lots arranged around an open public square or park. It belongs to the history of land speculation as a national phenomenon in the 1830s with Chicago as a specific example in the Northwest Territory.

Chicago was frequently the center of the speculative operations. Land companies were formed for the purpose of buying land and laying out tracts and subdivisions. The first land boom occurred in 1833. As the city grew, the original grid plan of subdivisions expanded. Development of the original town and expansion of its grid of streets and lots was not reliant on preserving open space within it. Other forces were operating to create public open spaces. A residential plan with a park in its heart is a response to a public request for preserved open space and the speculator's aim of creating a fashionable neighborhood. European city plans, New York City's planned expansion and open space advocates like Andrew Jackson Downing fueled the demand.

Criterion C: Architecture

The boundaries of the district have been drawn to include those properties associated with the historic Square. They contribute to its historic character. Squares became a neighborhood amenity that spurred the formation of fashionable neighborhoods. Wealthy lot owners hired Chicago architects to design and build significant

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mansions and rowhouses that reflected their social status. Substantial construction materials that convey the impression of wealth and permanence, such as stone and brick, were used throughout the district. These materials were also a coherent and justifiable response after the wholesale destruction of wooden frame construction in the Chicago Fire. Church, library and school architecture was deemed acceptable to the neighborhood mix. Each architectural design contributed to the district around the set-aside park.

All of the mansions, rowhouses and institutional structures were constructed during the period of significance. As a group, the contributing buildings represent a record of many of the current architectural styles in the last quarter of the 19th century and early 20th century in Chicago. These include the Italianate, Queen Anne, High Victorian Gothic, Georgian Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque. The district includes one of the city's oldest and most intact collection of Italianate rowhouses.

The residential structures represent many of the main architectural styles prevalent in Chicago in the second half of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century. The most common type of residential structure in the district is the rowhouse. Rowhouse groupings create a visual mass comparable to a multi-bayed mansion thus contributing to a unified street front. The rowhouse shares common sidewalls with its neighbors and a narrow front that matches window and cornice lines with adjacent buildings. The interior plan is generally a side hall plan with rooms off to one side. In the district, the rowhouses vary in height between two and three stories over a raised basement. They are generally 25 feet wide. The earliest rowhouses were built for a realty company, Howard and Fox, at 802 to 808 N. Dearborn (#34-37 in the catalog). Later examples include those built for investors. The rowhouses at 855-59 N. Dearborn (#11-13) were built for Virginia Hale in 1886 and those at 849-53 N. Dearborn (#14-16) for Mrs. George Leslie. The Leslies' own residence was at 363 Ontario Street.

Many of the district's buildings are in the Italianate style. The form is generally two or three stories tall with low-pitched roofs and overhanging eaves. The underside of the eaves is elaborate with moldings and decorative brackets, sometimes of more than one size. The windows are tall and narrow, often round-arched, with decorative hoods or crowns. Italianate townhouses were prevalent from 1860-80. They had low or flat roofs that were concealed by the cornice. The rowhouses at 22-28 W. Chestnut (#17-20) and the Newberry Estate Rowhouses at 827-33 N. Dearborn (#22-25) are examples. The former have elaborate stone hood moldings with low relief and incised linear designs.

The High Victorian Gothic style is also represented in the district. In this style the standard features of the Gothic are used but with an all-together different result than the Early Gothic style. One of the most obvious differences is that the former is polychromed with different facing materials combined in one façade. Secondly, the details of moldings, tracery or carved ornament are heavier or fatter. Rooflines are more complex. Spires are less slender. There are strong scale contrasts with large and small features next to one another in the same elevation. Overall, the effect is one of solidity. The massiveness of 839 N. Dearborn/27-31 W. Chestnut (#12),

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or the Misses Grant's Seminary for Young Ladies, 1878, is a prime example. The massive bulk of the corner building anchors the block. Red brick wall surfaces contrast with gray limestone trim and brown ashlar masonry of the ground level. The corner turret is bulky with equally heavy stone pendants. A gable and multiple dormers break the roofline, some with their own roofs.

The reconstructed Unity Church represents the Gothic Revival in church architecture (#3). It was rebuilt with limestone blocks. Its principal façade is framed with square towers of differing designs. The northern tower is capped with a pointed, cone-shaped spire. The southern tower was completed in 1882, ten years after the rest of the church. It has a flat roof outlined with pierced crenellations and corner spires with a rose window just below the roofline. Both towers have narrow lancet windows with pointed Gothic arches. The gabled central bay is set back from the plane of the towers. The main entrance projects from this plane with a one-story enclosure framed by a pointed arch.

The Queen Anne style was popular in Chicago in the 1880s and 1910s. The name was coined in England to encompass eclectic designs characterized by asymmetry. In a townhouse, the form usually has a front-gabled façade with a flat roof. Each unit may have its own design or the entire front may be unified. Washington Square's example is at 849-53 N. Dearborn (#14-16), 1887, or the Leslie rowhouses. Each unit façade is treated differently, particularly in window shapes. Front gables top two units while a corner turret anchors the end unit, another feature common to the style. Textured wall surfaces appear within the gables. This example has rows of low-relief circles, sunbursts and plant motifs.

As with all Romanesque styles, Richardsonian Romanesque is round-arched. Most of these buildings, which were inspired by Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886), the Boston architect, are noted for wall surfaces of rock-faced masonry, while structural details, such as columns, lintels and arches, are of a different material. These buildings appear large and heavy but with a simplicity of form. Windows may be straight-topped or arched. Ribbon windows with arches supported by thin columnettes occur frequently. Steep gabled wall dormers are prominent features. Projecting bays are conical. Henry Ives Cobb was a Chicago architect who worked in the style, most extensively in the Newberry Library (#2), 1892, and also the Thompson House (#6,7), 1888-89, Dearborn and Delaware Place. The McGrath Flats (#27), 1890, 818 N. Dearborn, the Tooker House (#10), 1886, 863 N. Dearborn, and the Carpenter House (#4), 1891, 923 N. Dearborn are three more examples.

The Lynch House (#9), 1902, 867 N. Dearborn, is an example of the Georgian Revival with flat wall surfaces, classical details surrounding the main entrance, detailed cornices and decorative quoins. The Taylor House (#5), 1895, 919 N. Dearborn, is another example.

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The architects represented in the Washington Square Historic District are a cross-section of individuals and firms active in Chicago after the Fire. Some dissolved the partnerships represented here and went on to practice on their own or form different partnerships, some of which would be instrumental in the emerging Chicago School of architecture. Dankmar Adler is the prime example of the latter.

Adler was born in Germany in 1844 and immigrated to this country at the age of ten settling in Detroit. He studied architecture in the Detroit office of E. Willard Smith in 1859. Two years later he moved to Chicago and worked in the office of A. Bower. After serving in the Civil War, he returned to Chicago and worked briefly in the office of O.S.

Kinney before forming a partnership with Edward Burling in 1871. They worked on designing new buildings to replace those destroyed in the Fire. In the Washington Square Historic District they designed the second Unity Church in 1873. Their partnership ended in 1879. Among their other buildings were the First National Bank, Tribune, Dickey Manierre Garrett, and Kingsbury and Ogden buildings. Adler formed a partnership with Louis Sullivan in 1882.

Edward Burling (1819-1892) was born in Newburg, NY. After his earliest education, he was apprenticed as a carpenter. Moving to Chicago in 1843, he entered the business of a contractor and builder. The first building he constructed was a dwelling at the corner of Monroe and Wabash Avenue for E.B. Williams. Next he constructed the Marine Hospital near the former Fort Dearborn site. He then worked for William Ogden for three years resuming his former profession of carpentry. Next, he opened an architectural office in Chicago and superintended the customs house, post office, the Tribune Building, First National Bank Building and St. James' Episcopal Church. He received the latter two commissions from his friend, John DeKoven, who was a member of both. All these were destroyed in the Fire. In 1876, he was elected county commissioner.

Edward Baumann (1828-1889) was born in Dantzic, Prussia. After graduating from the polytechnic school in Graudenz, he immigrated to Chicago in 1857 and entered the architectural firm of Burling and Baumann. He opened his own practice in Memphis, Tennessee in 1860 but the start of the Civil War forced his return to Chicago. Among his works are the Metropolitan Block, the Ashland Block and several large grain elevators. Along with his cousin, Frederick Baumann (1826-1921) he designed the Shufeldt House. Their partnership lasted from 1868-79. Frederick is credited with developing the isolated pier foundation that allowed stable foundations on Chicago's marshy terrain. The Washington Block, 40 N. Wells, is their best-known collaboration.

Samuel Atwater Treat (1839-1910) was born in New Haven, CN. After working in the office of Connecticut architect, Sidney M. Stone, he moved to Chicago. After the Civil War and the Fire, he entered a partnership with Frederick Foltz (1843-1916), a German-born architect who had been educated in Europe. Foltz spent two years in New York before moving to Chicago in 1868. During their 16-year partnership, Foltz was responsible

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for design and Treat for the business side. Their projects included large industrial plants, apartment houses and private residences. Among their buildings are the original buildings of St. Luke's Hospital, the fireproof Wollensack Warehouse and residences for George Armour, Charles Libby and Martin A. Ryerson. They designed the Hale Rowhouses.

Henry Ives Cobb (1859-1931) was born in Brookline, MA and educated at MIT and Harvard. In Boston, he worked for the firm of Peabody and Stearns. He moved to Chicago in 1882 to supervise construction of the firm's Union Club. In partnership with Charles S. Frost (1856-1932), he designed the Presbyterian Church in Lake Forest in 1886. Their partnership lasted from 1884-88. During that time, they designed the Chicago Opera House, 1884-85, at the southwest corner of Clark and Washington Streets, where it stood until 1912. Frost's later reputation rested chiefly on the Chicago and Northwestern stations in Milwaukee and in Chicago at Canal and Madison Streets (demolished). Cobb was one of the most successful Chicago architects during the 1880s and 1890s enjoying commissions from all over the U.S. He was influenced by the architecture of Henry Hobson Richardson and designed the Newberry Library, 1887-92. He was capable of designing in other styles and on his own he designed the classical Federal Building in 1905 and the Venetian Gothic Chicago Athletic Association Building at 12 South Michigan Avenue in 1893. He left Chicago in 1898 and spent the remainder of his career in New York.

Adolf Cudell (1850-1910) designed the McGrath apartment building. The German-born architect settled in Chicago in 1873. He designed mansions for the next 30 years including one for Cyrus McCormick on North Rush Street, which has been demolished. He is best known for the Chicago Landmark, the Dewes House, designed in partnership with Arthur Hertz. It is a Baroque Revival house at 503 W. Wrightwood Avenue.²⁶

William LeBaron Jenney (1832-1907) designed the Tooker House, in partnership with William Augustus Otis, and the Lynch House, in partnership with William Bryce Mundie. After studying engineering at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures in Paris, he settled in Chicago in 1867. He collaborated on the plan for Riverside, IL with Olmsted, Vaux and Co., New York, from 1868-9. He went on to design tall office buildings being the first to use the steel-frame construction technology. The Home Insurance Building of 1885 is an example. Three Chicago Landmarks dating from 1891 include the Manhattan Building, 431 S. Dearborn, the Second Leiter Building, 403 S. State and the Ludington Building, 1104 S. Wabash Avenue.

Conclusion

The Washington Square Historic District represents the dual forces of 19th century land speculation in Chicago and citizen need of open space reserved for public use. This development phenomenon was begun by Chicago's canal commissioners who reserved land along the lakefront from the former Ft. Dearborn site to be used for two public parks. Private investors, who owned large tracts planned for residential development, followed their lead and created land subdivisions with set-aside parks. The investors hoped that this amenity, park as public open space, would attract wealthy buyers and create fashionable districts. Washington Square

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was a set-aside park created by a donation of a block from Bushnell's Addition. It was a developer's dream for an upscale section north of Chicago Avenue. They hoped for the same result that occurred in New York City, which saw rapid development of fine rowhouses around set-aside parks. The plan was successful because a fashionable district emerged with a group of buildings that represent many of the current architectural styles in the last quarter of the 19th century and early 20th century in Chicago.

Endnotes

1. Vinci, unpageated.
2. Ante-fire, unpageated.
3. Sinkevitch, 122.
4. Community Fact Book, 21.
5. Hoyt, 20.
6. Hoyt, 21.
7. Hoyt, 23.
8. Andreas, Vol. I, 572.
9. To this day, one of the legacies of Bushnell's Addition is that its east-west streets deviate from the relentless grid that surrounds the subdivision.
10. However, the Square was used by other nationalities. On April 21, 1855 the Common Council passed a new ordinance to raise liquor license fees to \$300 per year. The Germans, wanting to preserve the tradition of Continental Sundays, gathered in Washington Square to protest. The protest was successful and the beer gardens remained open on Sundays until the 1920s and prohibition. Pacyga, 70.
11. Dedmon, 22.
12. Pierce, Vol. II, 341.
13. In 1893, the Academy of Sciences opened. The opening of Lake Park enticed the wealthy from the south side to relocate nearby, such as Potter Palmer in 1882. After Lincoln's assassination in 1865, the park's name

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was changed. The Standing Lincoln by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, 1887, a gift of lumber baron, Eli Bates, was positioned at the north terminus of Dearborn Street. By 1900, 100,000 visitors used the park on summer Sundays. Andreas, Vol. I, 571.

14. Condit, 18.

15. Andreas, Vol. II, 754.

16. Andreas, Vol. II, 756.

17. Community Fact Book, 21.

18. Ade, 86.

19. Pacyga, 42.

20. Catalog, unpagged.

21. Catalog, 11.

22. The Washington Square district is not part of what is today called the Gold Coast. The District boundaries are west of the Gold Coast. It was the construction of Potter Palmer's mansion in 1882 that signaled the growth of the Gold Coast. Although the oldest structures date from just after the Fire, such as the A. Montgomery Ward and Theodore Schintz houses, 1875, the first significant building boom was not until the 1880s. Most of the residents of this Gold Coast moved there from Prairie Avenue and the west side. Wagner, unpagged.

23. Pacyga, 73.

24. Community Fact Book, 21.

25. Dedmon, 282.

26. Landmark, 13.

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning with the northern boundary, Washington Square District includes the Newberry Library extending south including Washington Square, the properties facing it on the east side, including the Scottish Rite Cathedral and 915-933 North Dearborn, continuing south to 875 North Dearborn, 22-28 and 27-31 West Chestnut Street, 811-67 and 802-18 North Dearborn street. Portions of the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 39 North, Range 4 East, third P.M.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the area historically associated with Washington Square that retains sufficient integrity for listing.

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	447630	4638720
2	16	447750	4638720
3	16	447820	4638640
4	16	447820	4638382
5	16	447700	4638280
6	16	447745	4638520
7	16	447630	4638520

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Additional Documentation

- 1 Bushnell's Addition to Chicago. Filed and recorded September 14, 1842 in Book H², page 123.
- 2 E.1/2 S.E.1/4 Sec. 4 – 39 – 14. North Town.
3. 1857 Panorama of Chicago. J.T. Palmatary/Braunhold and Sonne. View west from the lake of the area north of the Chicago River.
4. Palmatary. Washington Square and Block 7 between Clark and Dearborn Streets.
5. Palmatary. Blocks 19 and 22 on the west side of Clark Street.
6. Palmatary. Blocks 2 and 7 along Chicago Avenue between Clark and Dearborn Streets.
7. Palmatary. Blocks 18 and 23 and 19 and 22 south of Division Street along Clark Street.
8. Palmatary. Block 6 on the west side of Clark Street.
9. Palmatary. Block 1 on the corner of Wolcott and Chestnut Streets.
10. Palmatary. Washington Square and Block 10 between Clark and Dearborn Streets.
11. Barracks in Washington Park, now Washington Square, 1871.
12. District Boundaries with Contributing and Non Contributing Buildings.

Figure 1

"Bushnell's Addition to Chicago"

"I hereby certify, that the enclosed is a true plat of Bushnell's Addition to Chicago laid out on the E 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 of Section 4 T. 39. N. R. 14 E. 3^d P. 26."

Chicago 5th September 1842. Jas. F. Emelley, Cash Conveyancer & Surveyor.

As acknowledged by James Welch, Giovanni Bushnell and Charles Butler, Trustees of the American Land Company, by their Attorney William B. Ogden, September 9th 1842.

Attorney at Law, Cleveland 15th 1841 - James Welch, Giovanni Bushnell, Charles Butler, Trustees of the American Land Company. Filed and Recorded Section 14, 1842, in Book H², page 123.

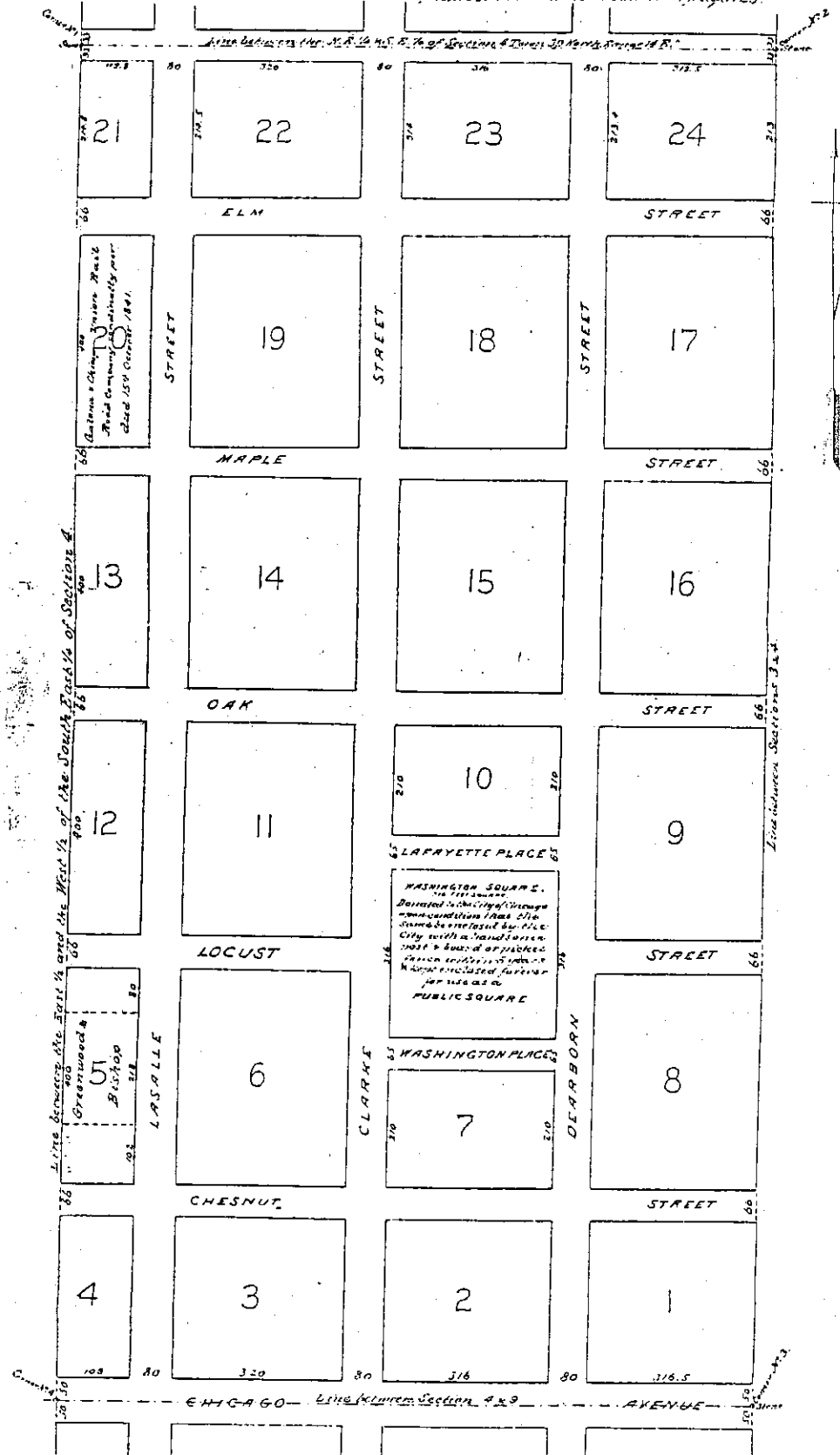
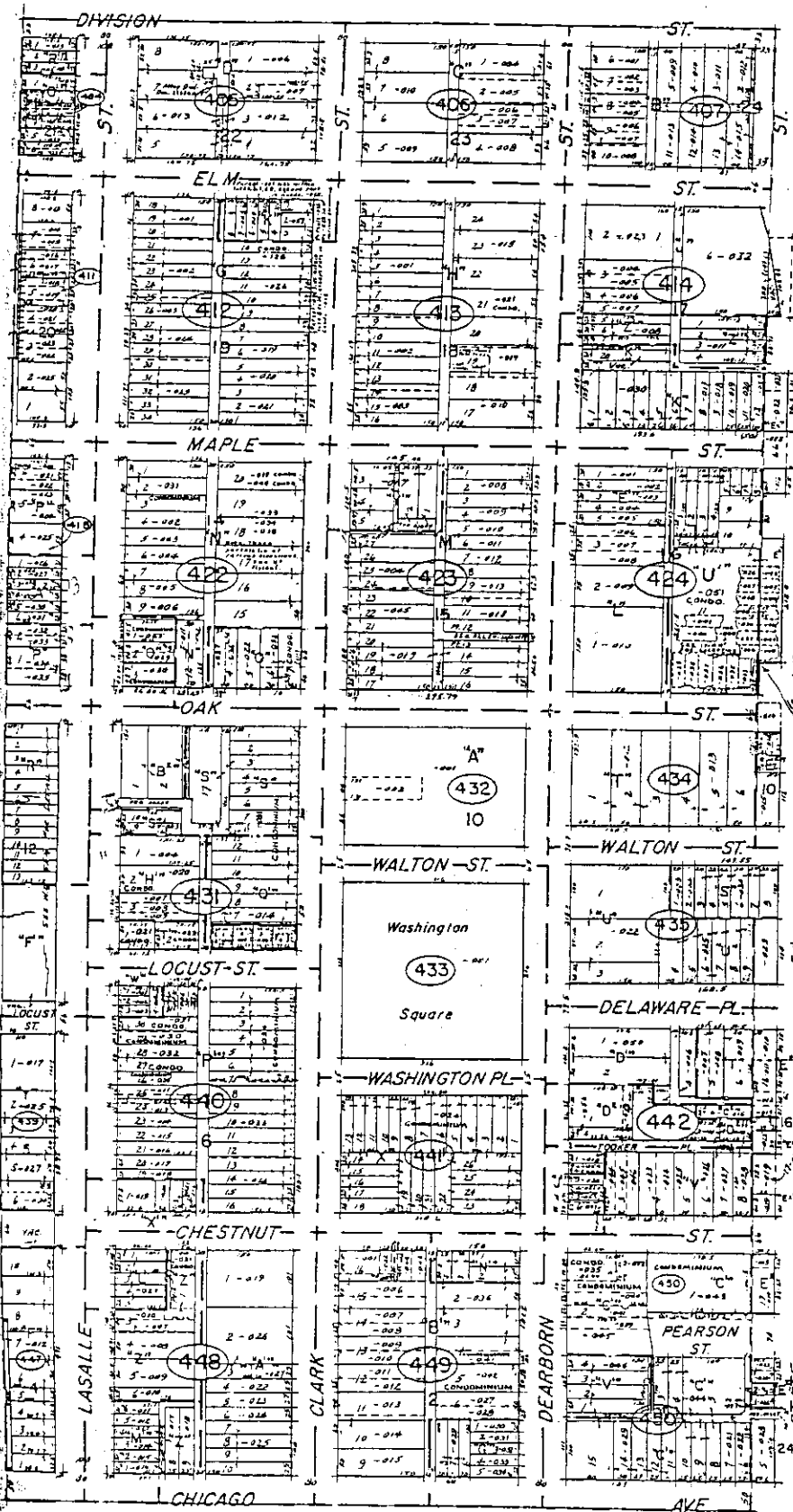


Figure 2

E. 1/2 S.E. 1/4 Sec. 4 -39-14
NORTH TOWN

195-1 39-14-4H
17-4



SIGNELL'S ADD. TO CHICAGO in the E. 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 in Sec. 4-39-14. Amer-Fire.

SUB. of Blk. 24 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of Blk. 23 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of Blk. 22 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

ASSESSOR'S DIV. of Blk. 21 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of Blks. 1 & 20 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of Blk. 19 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of Blk. 18 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

ASSESSOR'S DIV. of the N. 200 ft. of Blk. 17 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of the S. 200 ft. of Blk. 17 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of Blk. 16 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of Blk. 15 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

ASSESSOR'S DIV. of Lots 14, 13, 12, & 14 in Blk. 14 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of Blk. 13 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of the S. 100 ft. of Blk. 12 and the N. 50 ft. of Blk. 5 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of that part of Blk. 12 (lying N. of the S. 134.7 ft. thereon) of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SOUTHWORTH & HOLLAND SUB. of the N. 1/2 of Blk. 11 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

RESUB. of the N. 1/2 of Blk. 8 and all of Blk. 9 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

E. N. SHELTON'S SUB. of Blk. 7 of Blk. of the N. 1/2 of Blk. 5 and all of Blk. 3 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

ASSESSOR'S DIV. of the S. 200 ft. of Blk. 2 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

HENRY SMITH'S SUB. in Blk. 7 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Rec. May 14, 1867. Amer-Fire.

Above sub. accepted by instrument. Rec. July 22, 1862. Amer-Fire.

Remain. of Blk. 7 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

Above sub. accepted by instrument. Rec. Oct. 6, 1864. Amer-Fire.

Ordinance reading former city in Blk. 7, passed Sept. 17, 1864.

Ordinance reading N. and S. alley in Blk. 7, passed Dec. 11, 1873.

RESUB. of Blk. 7 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

ASSESSOR'S DIV. of part of Blk. 1 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

ASSESSOR'S DIV. of the W. 1/2 of Blk. 3 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

SUB. of the E. 1/2 of Blk. 3 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

ASSESSOR'S DIV. of Blk. 2 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

ASSESSOR'S DIV. of Blk. 1 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Amer-Fire.

RESUB. of Lots 1, 2, & 4 to Sub-block "A" of Blks. 5 & 9 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Rec. Nov. 23, 1877. Dec. 1884.

SUB. of Lot 4 of Blk. 10 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Rec. July 25, 1873. Dec. 122812.

HUBBARD & ADAM'S SUB. of Blk. 24 of Johnston, Roberts & Zier's Add. and part of Blks. 5 & 12 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Rec. Sept. 1, 1874. Dec. 182422.

J. WILKES FORD'S SUB. of Lots 1 & 2 in Blk. 2 of Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Rec. Feb. 18, 1875. Dec. 14902.

H. A. PATSON & OTHERS SUB. of the W. 171.35 ft. of the S. 1/2 of Blk. 15 in Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Rec. May 10, 1875. Dec. 32378.

MALE'S SUB. of Lot 1 in Assessor's Div. of the S. 192-1/2 ft. of Blk. 8 in Bushnell's Add. in Chicago (see "A"). Rec. Dec. 17, 1875. Dec. 62111.

Figure 3

1857 Panorama of Chicago. J.T. Palmatary/Braunhold and Sonne.
View west from the lake of the area north of the Chicago River

Figure 4

1857 Panorama of Chicago. J.T. Palmatary/Braunhold and Sonne.
Washington Square and Block 7 between Clark and Dearborn Streets.

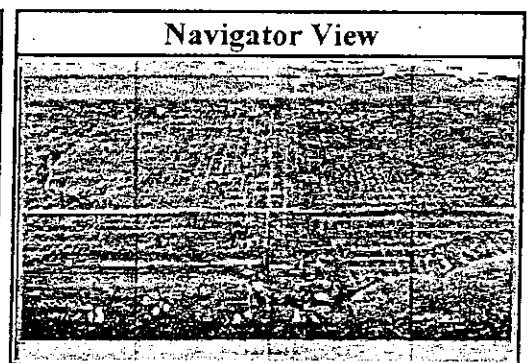
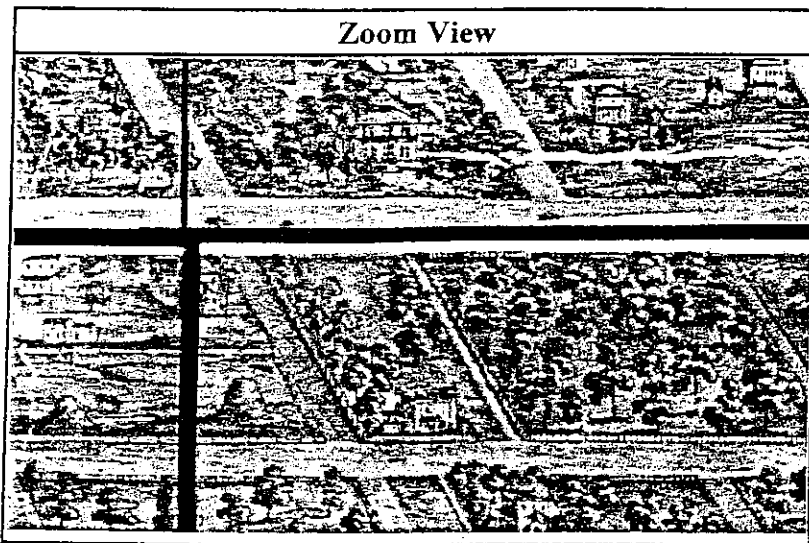
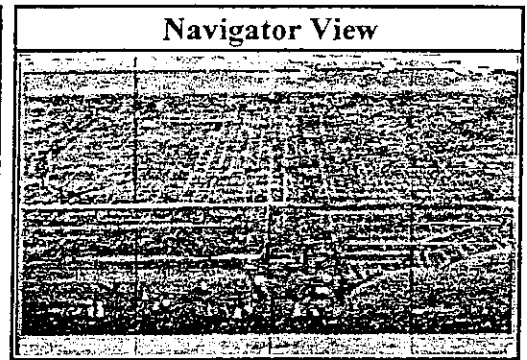
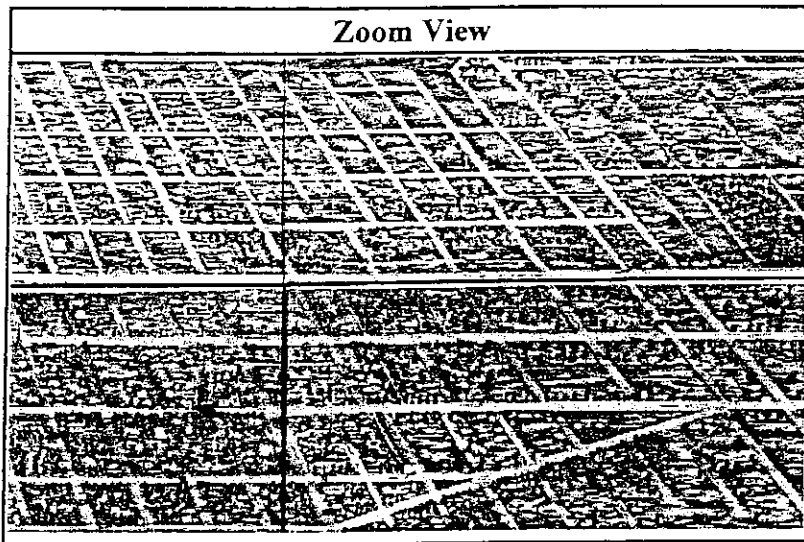


Figure 5

1857 Panorama of Chicago. J.T. Palmatary/Braunhold and Sonne.
Blocks 19 and 22 on the west side of Clark Street.

Figure 6

1857 Panorama of Chicago. J.T. Palmatary/Braunhold and Sonne.
Blocks 2 and 7 along Chicago Avenue between Clark and Dearborn Streets.

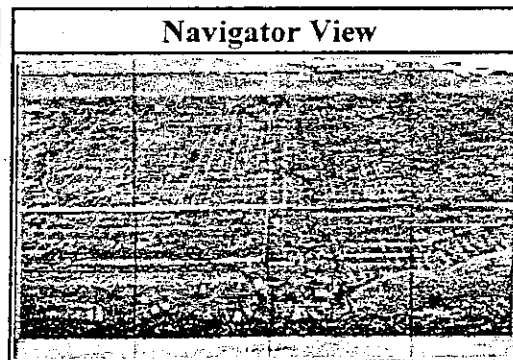
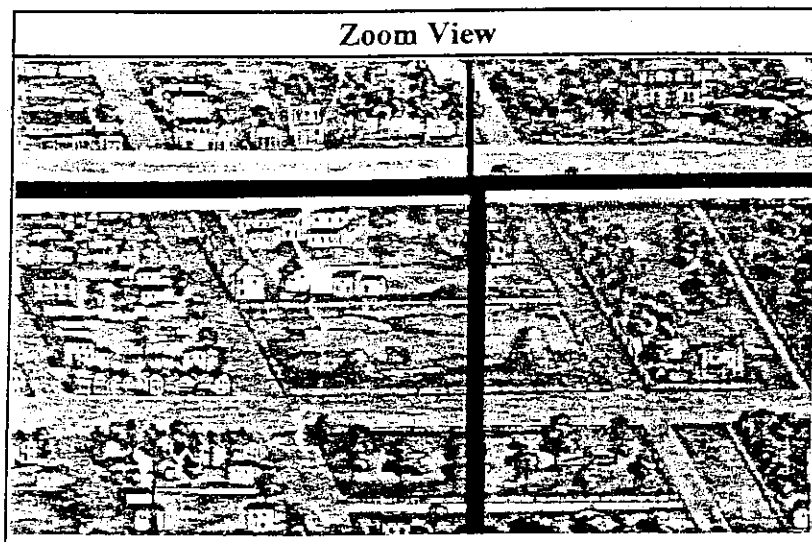
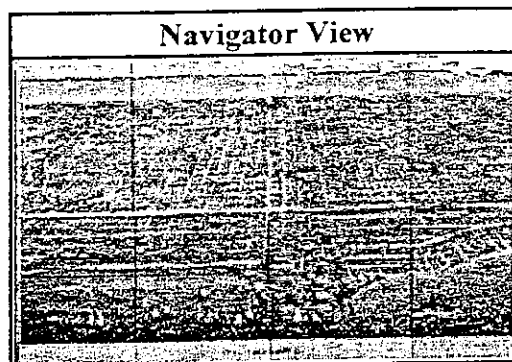
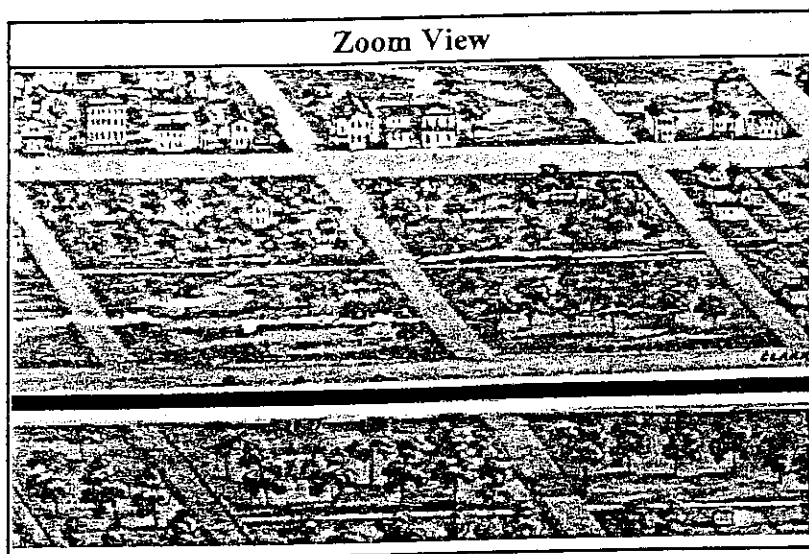


Figure 7

1857 Panorama of Chicago. J.T. Palmatary/Braunhold and Sonne.
Blocks 18 and 23 and 19 and 22 south of Division Street along Clark Street.

Figure 8

1857 Panorama of Chicago. J.T. Palmatary/Braunhold and Sonne.
Block 6 on the west side of Clark Street.

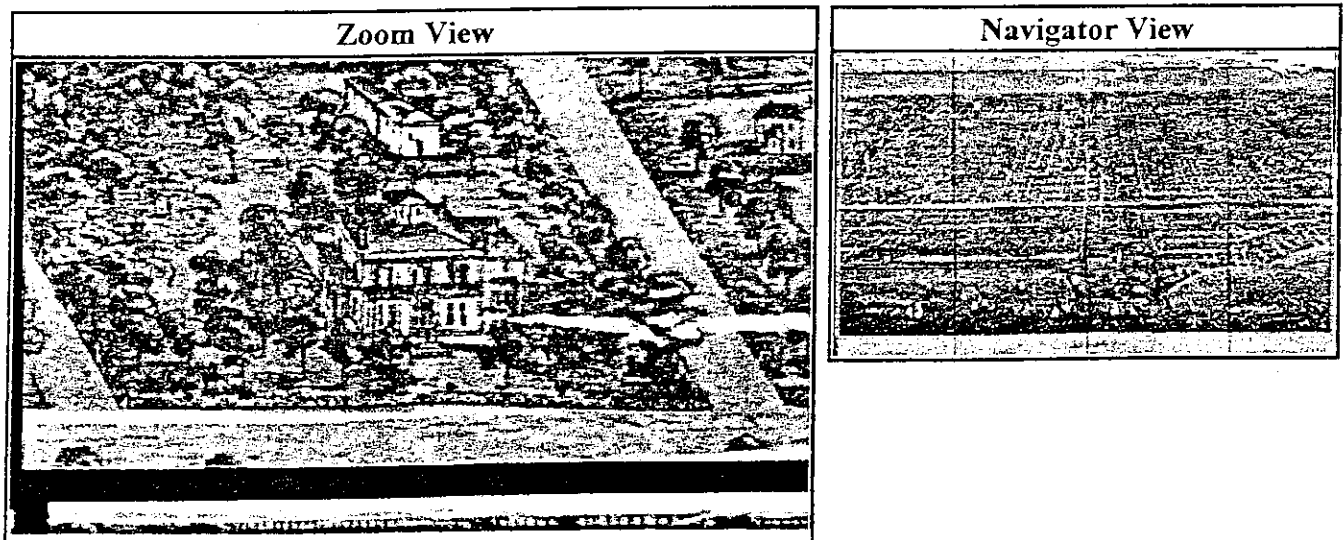
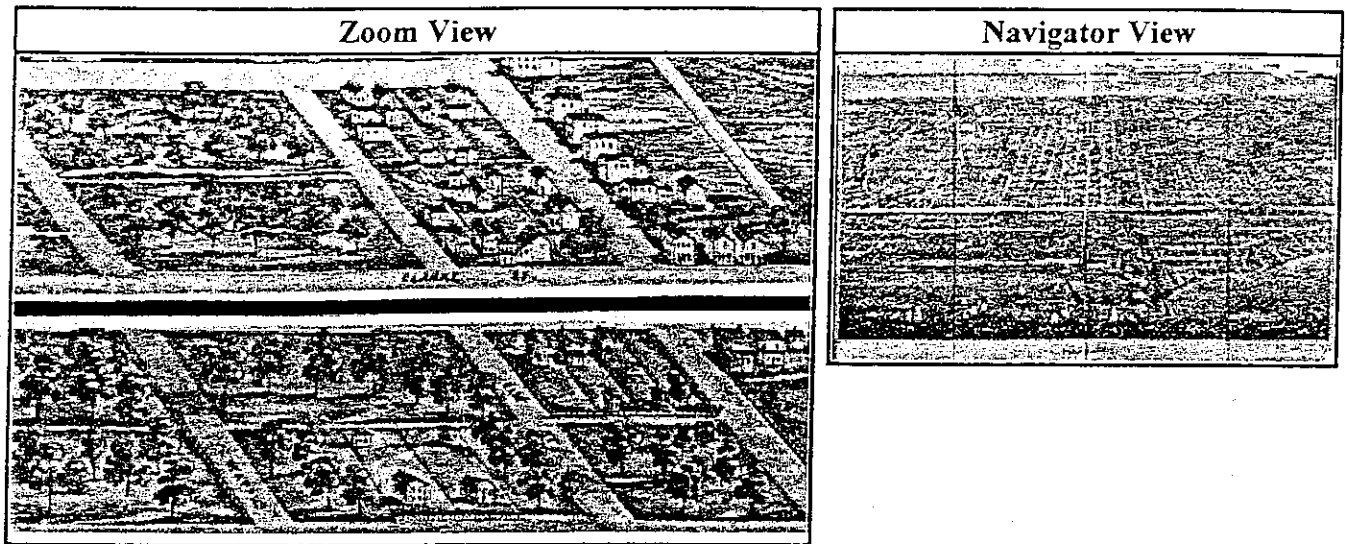


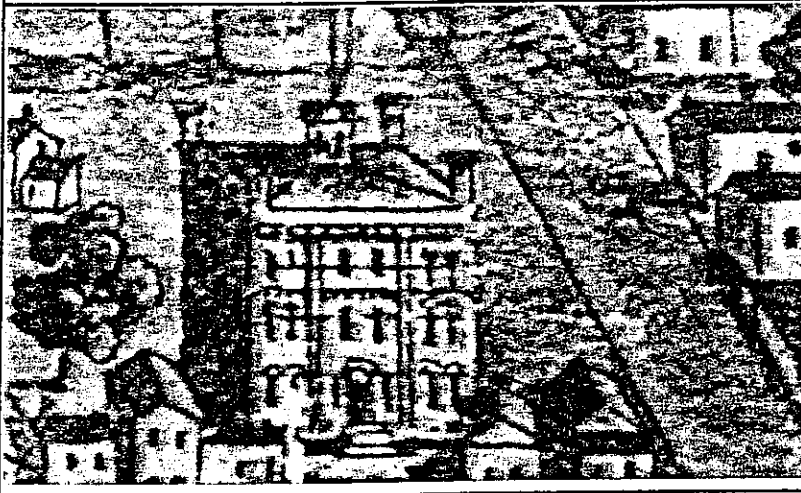
Figure 9

1857 Panorama of Chicago. J.T. Palmatary/Braunhold and Sonne.
Block 1 on the corner of Wolcott and Chestnut Streets.

Figure 10

1857 Panorama of Chicago. J.T. Palmatary/Braunhold and Sonne.
Washington Square and Block 10 between Clark and Dearborn Streets.

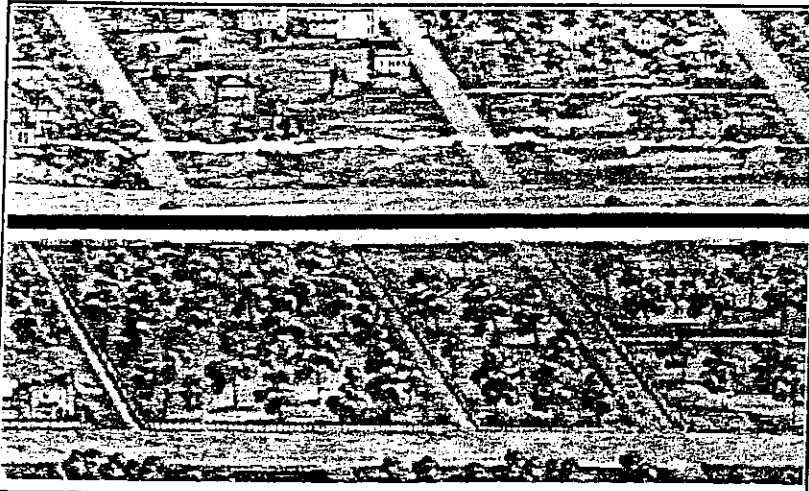
Zoom View



Navigator View



Zoom View



Navigator View



Figure 11

Barracks in Washington Park, now Washington Square, 1871.

60 Barracks in Washington Park, now Washington Square. "Washington Park is full of barracks built for the homeless poor—they are the only neighbors Mr. Ogden has within a mile." Mrs. George M. Higginson, November 10, 1871.



○ = Contributing property

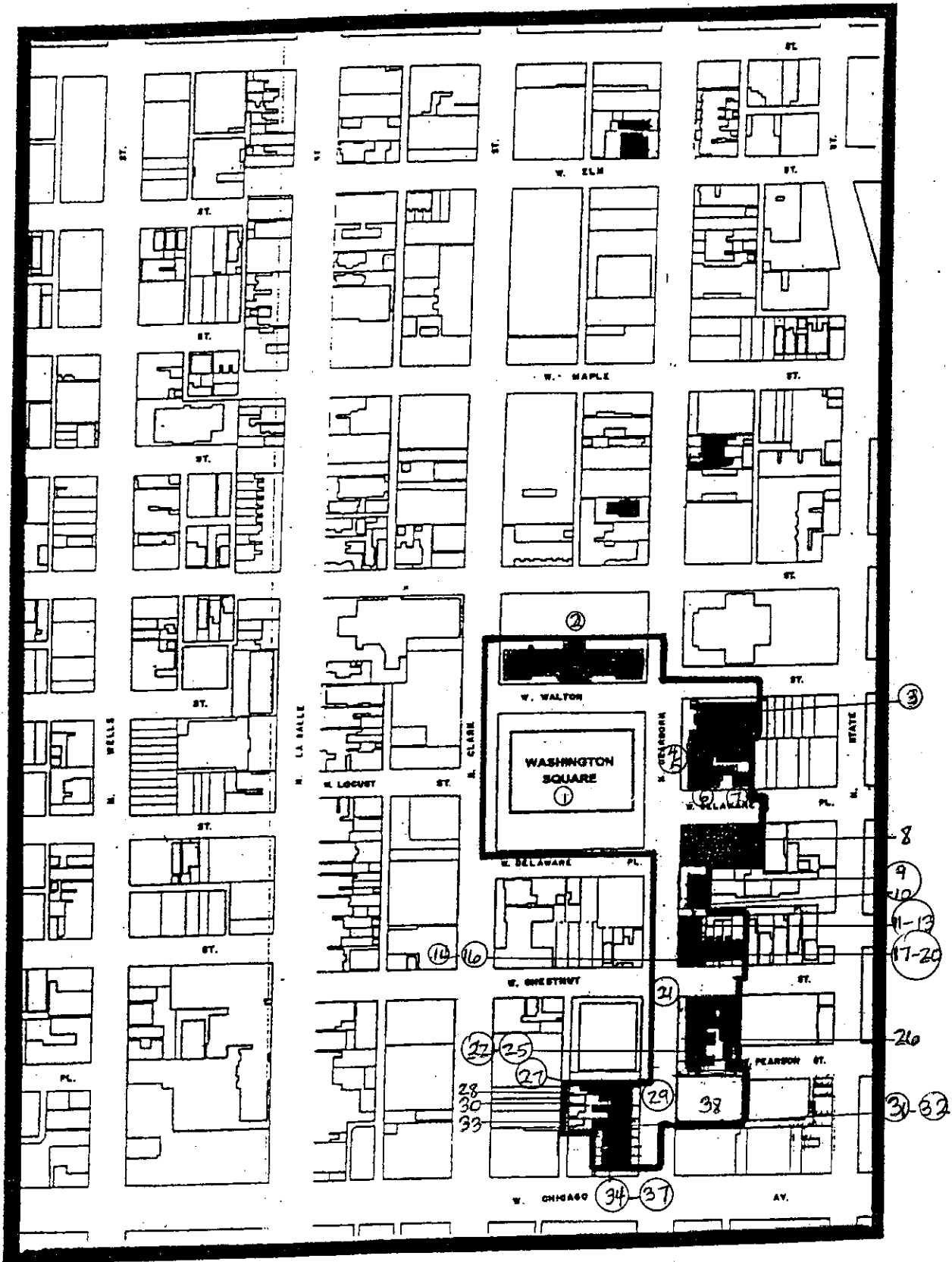


Figure 12
Site Map

○ = Contributing property



Edson_Beall@nps.gov

To: WASO_CR_NRHE@nps.gov

08/27/2003 02:33 PM

cc:

Subject: National Register Weekly List 08/29/2003

August 29, 2003

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to send you the following announcements and actions on properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Edson Beall via voice (202) 354-2255, E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

The National Register of Historic Places is pleased to announce this week's launch of our latest online travel itinerary--American Southwest. It is currently the main feature on our homepage <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr> The itinerary highlights 58 historic places in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, including 23 National Parks, that reflect the vitality of the Spanish, Mexican, Indian and Anglo cultures which formed the Southwest we see today.

This itinerary was first created as a printed brochure, the design and initial printing of which were made possible by a gift from the American Express Company to the National Park Foundation. The online version of the American Southwest is the 28th in our series of online itineraries.

Our physical location address is:

National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,
Washington D.C. 20005

Please have any Fed Ex, UPS packages sent to the above address. Please continue to use alternate carriers, as all mail delivered to us via United States Postal Service is irradiated and subsequently damaged.

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/18/03 THROUGH 8/22/03

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Reid House,
2013 S. Prairie Ave.,
Chicago, 03000783,
LISTED, 8/21/03

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Washington Square Historic District,
Washington Square, N. Dearborn St., from W. Walton St. to W. Chicago Ave.,
Chicago, 03000786,
LISTED, 8/21/03
(Land Subdivisions with Set-Aside Parks, Chicago, IL MPS)

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY,
Holy Family Church,
1840 Lincoln St.,
North Chicago, 03000780,
LISTED, 8/21/03